chant vessels by Russian cruisers, it is well PUSHEDWOMAN OFF HIGH WALL understood that the London Ministry may find itself unable to stand out against the tide of resentful indignation of which the English people are capable on such

The action of the Russian warships re calls to some the theory advanced at the time of the Red Sea seizures, that the Czar's Government, realizing that it was in danger of defeat by the Japanese, was courting the open enmity of England, so that it might have the opportunity of saying to the world that only with the aid of the most powerful nation in Europe was Japan able to cope with Russia.

The explanations that cleared away that muddle did not bear out this theory, but the circumstances of the English Channel affair are such as to suggest it again. Apparently the Russians of the Baltic fleet were so panic stricken when they encountered the fishing smacks as to make them commit an act of almost unpardonable stupidity, or else they showed a wanton disregard of ordinary precaution for the preservation of innocent human life.

Whatever the explanation, the matter is serious and it is expected that the Russian fleet will not be permitted to proceed on its way under its present commander. That its personnel is demoralized either from recklessness or from sheer fright is

believed in some quarters here. A continuance of this condition would make the outcome of a meeting with a squadron of Japanese battleships a matter

Mistakes by national vessels involving the loss of innocent human lives have occurred before and have been satisfactorily adjusted. In 1886, Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Thomas O. Selfridge commanded a United States naval vessel which accidentally killed some Japanese while engaged in target practice.

A suitable apology was made to Japan, Capt. Selfridge was tried by court-martial, indemnities were paid to the families of the victims and the incident was closed without any feeling of hostility on either side. But each case of this character must be considered in the light of circumstances and with the existence of a profound feeling of dislike toward England in Russia, the Czar's Government may find difficulty in explaining why the Hull fishing fleet was made the target of a hostile attack.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Eight Battleships, Seven Cruisers and a Large Number of Smaller Ships.

The Baltic fleet left Libau on the morning of Oct. 16, bound for the Far East. The trip to Vladivostok would be one of about 15,000 miles, and it was expected that something over nine weeks would be required to make it.

There has been no official announcemen of the make-up of the fleet.

It is believed to consist of the battleships Kniaz, Suaroff, Alexander III., Borodino and Orel, all of 13,516 tons; the Ossliabla, of 12,674 tons; the Navarin, of 9,476, and the Sissoi Veliky, of 8,880; the armored cruisers Dmitri Donskoi and Admiral Nakhimoff, of 5,893 and 8,500 tons, and the protected cruisers Oleg, 5,875, Aurora, 5,630, Svicuanal 3,828, Almaz, 3,285, and the Jemtchug and Izymrud, of 3,200 tons. The first four battleships are modern and powerful fighting machines, and the others are old battleships of the Peresviet and Pobieda

with these big ships are the transport Okean, a number of other armed merchantmen, some forty German colliers and twelve destroyers, seven of them new and the other five comparatively old.

WANT US TO INTERVENE.

Philadelphia Petition to Ask Roosevelt to Try to Stop the War.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23 .- As a result of a discussion that has been going on for two weeks a petition asking President Roosevelt to intervene in the war between Russia and Japan will soon be prepared by members of the local bar. Should the present plans culminate, attorneys in every other State will be enlisted in the movement. There will be a meeting to decide whether such a petition would meet

with popular approval.
Several of the local Judges, it is asserted, have expressed their satisfaction over the plan of the lawyers. They say that the Eastern situation is becoming barbaric and that as both nations involved are too proud to make concessions the slaughter of lives may go on indefinitely. Judge Hanna of the Orphan's Court declared to-day that to his mind there was only one plan for civilized nations, to pursuethey should intervene between the warring countries in the interest of humanity.

Some of the best known attorneys in the city are identified with the movement Their plan is to ask the President to use his power to obtain a temporary cessation of hostilities. Then the Powers could formulate some plan for arbitration. It is agreed generally that both nations could accent such a treaty with propriety.

'Some time ago," said Assistant City Solicitor John R. K. Scott, speaking of the proposed petition to-day, "President Roosevelt declared that the Czar would reject any offer of mediation on the part of other nations. The situation since then, however, has changed. The slaughter in Man churia is becoming so appalling that it is time for the entire civilized world to protest. And it would be perfectly proper for this nation to make the first advances By the time the proposed petition reaches the President it will have names enough to give it weight that will demand con-

PRINCE FUSHIMI STARTS. Japan's Envoy to the St. Louis Exposition

Gets Hearty Send-Off.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.
TOKIO, Oct. 23.—There was a brilliant scene at the Shimbashi station at noon today upon the departure of Prince Fushimi, the special imperial envoy to the St. Louis exposition, and his suite. The station was crowded by hundreds of the nobility and thousands of citizens.

Among those who were present to bid the Prince farewell were Prince Arisugawa and five other imperial princes; Marquis Ito, Count Matsugata and other members of the Board of Elder Statesmen; all the members of the Cabinet members of the Privy Council, high court dignitaries, members of the imperial household, prominent army and navy officers, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister; Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister; Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister, and other plenipotentiaries, and a number of members of the staffs of the legations. As the train started the hearty "banzais" testified to the estimation in which Prince Fushimi is held and to the nation's appreciation of the fact that he is the bearer of Japan's sincere greetings to the American

Princess Fushimi accompanied her husband to Yokohama, where she took leave of him on board the steamer Manchuria of him on board the steamer Manchuria, on which he will travel to the United States. N. F. Smith, B. C. Howard and other officers of the American Asiatic Society awaited the Prince on board the Manchuria to pay ir respects to him and wish him bor

MAN SHE WAS TOWED AND THEIR COMPANION UNDER ARREST.

Crime at Jerome Park Reservoir-She's Likely to Die-Bridegroom-to-Be Found in Nearby Shanty, the Other as He Was Boarding a Yonkers Train.

John Boyce, an engineer employed at the Jerome Park Reservoir, was making a tour of inspection about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he heard a woman

He ran in the direction from which the sound came and found a woman lying on the rocks at the foot of a 25 foot wall which runs north and south through the reservoir parallel to the old Croton aqueduct. There is no water in the reservoir

At about the time Rovce came upon the woman he saw two men running along the top of the wall in opposite directions. Boyce turned and ran for the Kingsbridge police station. There he told Sergt. Schlottman what he had seen and the sergeant sent Detectives Buckridge and Johnson to the reservoir and telephoned to the Fordham Hospital for an ambulance.

Dr. Cunnisse found the woman in an unconscious condition. She had a fractured skull, one leg was broken and there were several ugly bruises. She was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was said that she would die.

The two detectives and Boyce started to make a search of the reservoir. Near the northern end of the big excavation is a deserted shanty. In it the three men saw some one stretched out on a pile of old ropes apparently asleep.

That's the man," shouted Boyce. The man jumped up and was quickly handcuffed by the detectives. He spoke little English, but as nearly as the police could make out he said that he was Andrew Borle, a Russian, 26 years old, of 710 Suburban street, The Bronx.

The detectives questioned him closely and he finally admitted that he had been with a woman a short time before, but denied having pushed her off the wall. The detectives took Borle to the Kingsbridge station and there he became thoroughly frightened and finally told the sergeant that he had a companion, who, he said, was going to take the 4:41 train for Yonkers.

The detectives got to the railroad station just as the train was pulling out. They saw a man climbing on the rear platform, who, Borle said, was the companion. Johnson grabbed the man by the neck and the two were taken back to the station. The second prisoner said that he was John Tobaczar, 38 years old, a Hungarian, living at 48 Clinton street, Yonkers. Both men said they were laborers. Neither of

the prisoners would say anything more. The detectives then went to Yonkers and found that Barle was engaged to marry a Russian woman and had left Yonkers early that afternoon for New York to marry her. The woman, the detectives learned was Rosa Godz, 30 years old, a Russian, who lived a few doors from Tobaczar, at

Tobaczar, they were told, had gone along as best man, and the woman had said that she would find friends and witnesses in New York. The Godz woman had come to Yonkers from Passaic, N. J., about a month ago and had met Barle in Yonkers. They had intended to go to Passaic on their wedding trip.

With this information the detectives went back to Kingsbridge and had far better success in questioning the two prisoners. They admitted that what the detestives had learned was true and said they had started for New York on a Jerome avenue car. At the northern end of the reservoir they got off the car and started to walk along the wall.

When they reached about the middle of the wall the woman was thrown to the

the wall the woman was thrown to the rocks below, they said. Each declared that the other had pushed the woman off and insisted on his own innocence. As to the motive for the crime the police could learn rechire. nothing.

Coroner O'Gorman questioned the prisoner, but he couldn't learn any more than the police. Late last night Capt. Ward of the Kingsbridge station and Coroner O'Gorman left for Yonkers to see if they could clear up the tangle.

NO PLEDGE TO BLACK FOR HIM. Assemblyman Dowling Moves Out of the

Black-Gruber Law Offices.

Abe Gruber, the Tammany Hall Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly district and partner of Frank S. Black, counsel for Hannah Elias, is attempting to make things interesting for Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly who refuse to pledge themselves to vote for Mr. Black for United States Senator to succeed Senator Depew, in January.

Mr. Gruber, it was learned yesterday, tried to pledge Assemblyman Edward C Dowling of the Seventeenth district of Kings, who lives at 227 Madison street. Brooklyn, and failed, and as a result Mr. Dowling has left his headquarters in the offices of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway. Assemblyman Dowling had had offices with Mr. Gruber's firm for several years, and was the personal friend of Albert W. Bonynge of the firm, although he has been on very friendly terms with Mr. Black, Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gruber.

Governor-Chairman Odell having promised at Saratoga last month to make Mr. Black United States Senator in place of Senator Depew, Mr. Gruber returned to New York and began a campaign with the Republican candidates for the Legislature to get them to vote for Mr. Black. He talked with Assemblyman Dowling on the subject and insisted that Mr. Dowling should pledge himself to Black. Mr. Dowlingiwas elected to the Assembly a year ago by a plurality of more than 4,000. He has been renominated and he said yesterday at his home that unless all signs fail he will be reelected by a plurality of 5,000 and

upward. Assemblyman Dowling refused Mr. Gruber's request that he pledge himself to vote for Mr. Black. Mr. Gruber was very angry and after a tilt Assemblyman Dowling vacated his offices with Mr. Gruber's firm, and as he said yesterday at his home, "my

office is now my own hearthstone. "THE SUN has got hold of the facts in this matter," continued Mr. Dowling, "and I am sure I do not care to say anything more beyond making the statement that I was never a member of Mr. Gruber's firm or an employee of it, and I had a right to do as I did. I only had offices with Mr. Gruber's firm, and these I vacated a month ago, after my talk with Mr. Gruber. I have been friendly to Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Woodruff has been friendly to me, and I favored Mr. Woodruff's nomination for

Assemblyman Dowling, it was learned, told Mr. Gruber that Senator Depew should be elected. Mr. Dowling has told others that he would vote for Senator Depew.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Joseph W. Rittings of 531 West 145th atreet, a shipper for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was stricken with heart disease on the Eric Railroad ferryboat Tuxedo, on the way from Jersey City last night, and died soon after. The boat reached Chambers streets His wife was with him.

FORTIFYING AT THE HUN. Tokio Belleves Russians Will Make Anothe Stand There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TOKIO, Oct. 23.-Recent reports from the front say that the Russians appear to be inviting skirmishes with the Japanese in order to create the impression that they are about to take the offensive with large reenforcements and thus gain time to complete their defence works on the right bank of the Hun River, which they are building in the hope of checking the Japan-

ese advance on Mukden.

A despatch from Seoul states that
Horace Allen, the American Minister, has protested to Corea against the Government granting to the Japanese the right to construct waterworks and a new palace, on the ground that the Corean authorities have already granted the right to an Ameri-

THAW MARRIAGE A BLOW. Pittsburg Family Upset Over the Young

Man's Chorus Girl Bride. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.-After spending almost \$1,000,000 in order to see that Harry K. Thaw didn't marry without the consen of his family, the news from London that the lively young heir to many millions has married Evalyn Nesbit, the former Pittsburg chorus girl and art model, is a bitter blow to the Thaws of Pittsburg, where every member of the family is worth a few

There was a feeling of disappointment up and down the Ohio Valley to-day, where the Thaws are well known. Harry Thaw in the last few years has startled both sides of the Atlantic by his feats of spending money. The Thaws in Pittsburg are religious, and when a reporter this afternoon sought an interview with Mrs. Thaw regarding the marriage of Harry to the former flower girl in "The Toreador," he was met with the reply that she did not care to hold converse with any one who worked on the Lord's day. She had just returned from church and would not answer questions.

That it took Harry Thaw so long to get married is the only wonder in Pittsburg today. From the time the boy passed 14 he was guarded by male companions whose only instructions were to keep him from evil influences and the girls. When Harry came to swim in the Pittsburg natatorium he was accompanied even into the water by one of his companions.

An explanation for the affair cabled from London, that young Thaw and his bride did not attend the late birthday party of the Earl of Yarmouth, is readily given here. Society still remembers how the Earl of Yarmouth practically stood the Thaw family off for cash when the guests were already gathered at the church for the wedding of Miss Alice Thaw to the Earl. Harry Thaw was one of the family who wanted the Earl sent back to England without either the money or Alice Thaw as his wife, and he has never forgiven the Earl for this

THE JAPANESE PRINCE'S VISIT. Minister Takahira Says It Is Not Due to a

Change in Our Feeling Toward Japan. Washington, Oct. 23.-Speaking about the approaching visit of Prince Fushimi to this country, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, said this evening to a representative of THE SUN that when a person of the Prince's dignity travels in a foreign country it is almost always the case that the occasion is used to start some speculation in regard to the object of such a journey.

"So I do not expect," said he, "that exception will be taken to the visit of his Imperial Highness alone. But to attribute it to the so-called change in American feeling as represented by some newspapers is entirely a guess from wild imagination, unless there should be some motive of misleading the public to conceive such a mis-

t to the autumn, when the exhibits would and for that reason this time was chosen for his visit, but there is, of course, no ques tion about the principal object of his visit being to strengthen thereby the tie of genuine friendship so happily existing between the United States and Japan in a most appropriate manner, but not in such 'patchwork' fashion as some papers

affect to think.

"His Highness will maintain his official status as an Imperial Prince only at Washington and St. Louis, but in all other cities he will travel incognito. This is another reason that he is not coming here to boom his country. After his visit to the world's fair, where he will be particularly interested to see that wonderful display of American genius and energy, he will quietly visit the educational, commercial and industrial affect to think.
His Highne genius and energy, he will quietly visit
the educational, commercial and industrial
centres of this country, such as Boston,
New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago
and others, to study the true cause of the
growing greatness of the United States
and also of the legitimate influence of this
great republic in the Far East."

As to the idle talk of a change in the
Arcerican sentiment toward Japan Mr.

American sentiment toward Japan Mr. Takahira said:

Takahira said:

"I do not feel it at all. It may be because I have not been accustomed to a nervous fit for some time that I do not feel such a change, if there is any. But in my opinion, so long as Japan has nothing in her motive or action to reflect on her that may be considered prejudicial to the legitimate interest of all the nations of the civilized world, she has no fear of losing the friendship of any people, and even if there should occur some deviation in their sentiment through misunderstanding on account of certain mischievous ing on account of certain mischievous soon to disappear, inasmuch as there is no real ground for it. We are not afraid of any such misunderstanding no real ground for it. We are not affaid of any such misunderstanding, but we implicitly rely upon the keen intelligence and good sense of the American people for a correct judgment of our cause and recities."

WANT SCHOOLS NEARER HOME. Transportation to West Side Schools

Doesn't Satisfy the East Side. The Fast Side Civic Club held a mass meeting at the Educational Alliance last night to protest against the recent action of the Board of Education providing for the daily transportation of East Side school children to schools on the upper West Side

children to schools on the upper West Side. Gregory Weinstein, president of the club, presided. The speakers were: Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, Rabbi Adolph Radin, Edward King, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Donahue and Charles B. Stover.

The speakers detailed at length the dangers to which the 1,500 East Side children would be exposed if they were obliged to attend the West Side schools. The Jewish children would also be unable to attend morning prayers, they said, and attend morning prayers, they said, and would not have time to attend the sessions of the Jewish schools. Several of the speakers declared that race riots would the children would be brought in contact with the pernicious influences of the Ten-

Resolutions were adopted recommend-ing the erection of temporary schools under the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge and in the corporation yard at Rivington and Mangin streets. Copies will be sent to the Mayor and the Board of Education.

Two Hurt in a Small Car Smash. A Tenth avenue trolley car hit a Belt Line

car at First avenue and Forty-first street last night. Michael Horace of Corona, L. I., and Carrie Henry of 412 West Fifty-sixth street were cut by glass.

GOY, WRIGHT ANSWERS PARKER

TRUE PICTURE OF CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Story of the "Student of Conditions There," Quoted by Parker, Shown to Be Not Only Unjust and Untrue, but In Some Instances "the Verlest Nonsense."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- The following telegram from Secretary Taft to Gov. Luke E. Wright of the Philippine Commission, and the reply of the latter, explain themselves:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1904.

To WRIGHT, Manila.

The Democratic candidate for President on the 15th of the present month, in a public address, said: "But two classes of our people can hope to be benefited by our holding the Philippines-the class which is always hunting for special 'Government' privileges, and the class which seeks to make of office hold-ing a means of livelihood. The latter class in the Philippines comprises some officials of whom a student of conditions there recently said: 'Of the character of many in office too little cannot be said. At the best they have been inefficient, at the worst dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The

have succeeded in getting the very dregs of our people. He also said: "The situation in the Philippines to-day is so terrible that it passes the comprehension of our people at home. Agri-culturally the country is for the time ruined. Land is going out of cultivation; the population is ill fed, and in some places unable to get work. The country is overburdened with taxation; disease is prevalent, farm animals died, towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of ladrones, the price of products poor and unremunerative. Public opinion has not free expression, newspapers are bought up or are browbeaten into silence; men of influence who criticise the commission are ostracized, the plays produced in the theatres are censored, there is not an organ of expression of the popular voice that is not controlled. In private life men are subject to a complete, far reaching, thorough system of espionage Detectives appear in the guise of servants. stroy a man's reputation, property, or even

Your comment as Civil Governor upon this statement of conditions in the islands is Gov. Wright's reply follows:

GOV. WRIGHT'S REPLY. Received 1 P. M., Oct. 23. Secretary of War, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of the 20th, quoting recent utterances of Judge Parker upon the administration and conditions here and requesting a statement of facts relating thereto, I report as follows: First. The statement that any considerable number of officials have proven corrupt, inefficient or despotic does grave injustice to a body of hard-working, selfrespecting Americans, whose character and service will compare favorably with those of employees of the Federal or State governments. While there have been a number of defaults by subordinates, they are few as compared with the whole, and have been promptly detected and punished. Total defaults since July, 1901, beginning of civil government, \$78,559.36. No ultimate loss. Government protected by insurance. We have a comprehnesive civil service law, rigidly enforced, under which the antecedents and qualifications of employees are scrutinized. The defaulters, with few exceptions, were appointed during the disturbed conditions prior to the inauguration of the law. Complaints of oppressive acts are exceptional and are promptly investigated and corrected. The relations between the American officials and the Filipinos are,

as a rule, cordial. Second. Nothing warranting the statement that towns are in ruins, farms are going out of cultivation, people ill fed, unable to get work and the country ruined taken idea for some purpose.

"The Prince's visit to this country was originally brought into consideration as long ago as last spring, but as it was a part of its object to see the world's fair at St. Louis it was considered advisable to defer its originally brought into the avisibility would greatly improved, demand for labor genagriculturally. Towns are in same state greatly improved, demand for labor generally equals and in some cases exceeds supply and at increased wages.

In 1901 and 1902 epidemics of surra and rinderpest destroyed probably 70 per cent. of the animals used in agriculture, causing a reduced area of cultivated land and considerable distress, which the commission relieved by inaugurating public works through aid generously extended by Congress. Have succeeded by inoculation in checking rinderpest. The localities most seriouly affected have drawn from those where disease did not prevail, and this, together with animals imported and natural increase, has caused steady increase, so that at the present there is under cultivation nearly all the lands heretofore culti-

During the fiscal year ending June 30 1904, exports were \$30,226,127; imports \$33,221,250. Exports fell off as compared with the previous year because of the de-crease in copra and sugar crops due to a phenomenally small rainfall in certain sections and to the plague of locusts in

Of exportations, \$21,794,960 was hemp of importations \$11,549.814 was rice, the principal food of the people. The present crop in all lines is exceptionally good and prices are remunerative and there is not now and will not be for the coming year any suffering from lack of food

rollment in public schools in 1903 was 134,202 and in 1904, 263,553. Third—Taxation is not oppressive. Cus-toms duties averaged about 18 per cent. toms duties averaged about 18 per cent. ad valorem is compared with 25 per cent. under the Spanish régime. Industrial taxes are also less than the Spanish. The receipts are honestly applied for the benefit of the people.

Fourth—It is not true that there are whole districts in the hands of ladrones. There

districts in the hands of ladrones. There have been occasional instances during the find concealment in remote mountain fastnesses and raid isolated settlements of natives and steal their carabaos. They have been relentlessly pursued by the constabulary and scouts, who are natives usually commanded by American officers. As a result of this policy ladronism is no longer popular or profitable. There is at this time not a single band of ladrones operating in the great islands of Luzon and in the Vizayan Islands. There are only four or five ladrone leaders with a few followrs, who occasionally give evidence of life by stealing carabaos or plundering remote settlements. They pass most of their time endeavoring to dodge the constabulary. There is no disorder or disposition to violence among the great mass of the people, who are attending to their usual vocations.

who are attending to their usual vocations. Americans can and do go everywhere without danger or thought of it.

In 1903 there were about 18,000 American troops in the islands. This year there are only about 12,000. It may be stated generally that life and property are as safe here as in the United States.

The general statements as to vece and

The general statements as to peace and The general statements as to peace and order are intended to apply to all of the islands inhabited by civilized Filipinos, except the island of Samar. It has a population in the mountains of the interior many of whom have never seen a white man, are semi-savage and have a weakness for raiding towns along the coast. They are also religious fanatics, mainly directed to a coast of the coast. are also religious fanatics, mainly directed by a pope claiming to be invulnerable. Seven months since there was an irruption of these people, who plundered and burned a number of barrios of coast towns, killing men, women and children when the slight-est resistance was offered. They have been given a severe lesson by the constabu-lary and scouts, but there are still a number of small bands of these people prowling about the country. Similar bands of half wild men are found scattered through the mountains of the archipelago, and until their country is opened up by roads and schools are established occasional dis-

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turbances of the character indicated may Fifth—Statements that newspapers are

Fifth—Statements that newspapers are bought up or browbeaten into silence, that men of influence who criticise the commission are ostracised, that all organs of expression of public opinion are controlled and that there is no free expression of the popular mind are wholly insupportable by facts. The right of free expression of opinion through press or otherwise is recognized here as in the United States, and practised with the same freedom, the only limitation being responsibility for libellous and seditious utterances, the law relative to these being drawn from Federal and State statutes of the Union.

No newspaper has been subsidized or browbeaten, nor has any one been ostracized for criticising the commission. The latter have frequently been the subject of both criticism and attack by newspapers and individuals. Political questions, including immediate independence, are every day discussed freely and without interference; theatrical plays are not censored. The only possible excuse for such a statement is that something over a year ago a crackbrained playwright produced a play in Tagalog, full of insurrectionary utterances and culminating in the tearing down and stamping upon the American flag upon the stage, for which he and some of his fellow actors were prosecuted and convicted.

It is equally untrue that men in private

of his fellow actors were prosecuted and convicted.

It is equally untrue that men in private life are subjected to espionage or that detectives in the guise of servants are temployed. All these statements are the veriest nonsense, without a scintilla of fact to support them. The only use to which detectives are put is to ferret out criminals, as is done in the United States; and the number of detectives employed by the Government, upon comparison, will be the Government, upon comparison, will be found to be fewer here in proportion to population than in New York.

Judge Parker has evidently been grossly deceived.

WRIGHT

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES. Competitions to Be Thrown Open to Rifles

of Private Manufacture. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The board of directors of the National Rifle Association directors of the National Rifle Association of America took action last night throwing open the competition for the national marksman's reserve to rifles of private manufacture which have been viewed and stamped by a proper officer of the National Rifle Association. Howard Heims, the armorer at Sea Girt, N. J., was appointed an inspector of the National Rifle Association to view and stamp the rifles covered by the well regulations and to sign and issue a certificate to each rifle so viewed and stamped. Individual rifles will be stamped at Sea Girt and in bulk at the factories of the manufacturers. facturers.

This action is a step in the direction of throwing open all matches, where the con-

throwing open all matches, where the conditions do not absolutely probibit the use of rifles of private manufacture of the same calibre as the Government rifle, and in which the regulation Government ammunition can be used.

The board also abolished annual membership, and in the future the association will be strictly one of affiliated clubs, although the life members will retain their membership and the present annual members can become life members. The directors will hereafter be elected by the life members and delegates from affiliated organizations, which will be divided into three classes. The first will consist of rifle clubs, separate troops and companies, batteries, battalions troops and companies, batteries, battalions and squadrons, entitled to two delegates each; second, regiments, four delegates; third, State associations, six delegates.

The offer of Lieut R. S. Hale of Boston

to establish a new match, to be known as the Hale match, for squad competition at 600 yards, was accepted. In addition to providing a handsome trophy to be contested for annually, Lieut. Hale has granted no less than sixteen prizes, from \$50 down. Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Lieut. Hale were appointed a com-mittee to draw up the conditions for the

match. On motion of J. A. Haskell of New York a resolution was adopted recommending to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice that its regulations be amended so that in all matches where "all military rifles" are permitted the rifles viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association may be used, unless otherwise specified in the conditions of the match. The board also provided that the buttors issued to those qualifying as members of the National Marksman Reserve should bear the date of the year in which they were issued. In the future every yearly qualification entitles the marksman to a button for that year. The annual meeting of the board will be held in New York city early in January.

MAG GREGOR-WORDEN.

Acenm Theatre's Stage Manager Marries Florence Worden, the Actress.

Florence Worden, the actress, was mar ried yesterday afternoon to Edward J. MacGregor, stage manager of the Lyceum Theatre. The marriage took place in the Cathedral and the Rev. Thomas Murphy performed the ceremony. J. J. Dor was the best man and Miss Helen Gregor, a sister of the brideroom, was the bridesmaid.

the bridesmaid.

Many friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frohman were there with Cecilia Loftus, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rumsey and Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Zimmerman. After they were married Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor went to their new home at 350 West Forty-eighth where they held a reception for street, where their friends.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Samuel Duncan Oliphant, who for thirty-four years was clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in West State street. Trenton. Death was due to general debility. He was born in 1824. He entered the army at the opening of the civil war as a Captain. At the battle of White Oak Swamp he was wounded. In July, 1884, he was sent to Philadelphia to bring all convalescents from the hospitals there to Washington, and with all communication between the places destroyed by the rebel army he got 1.200 men to the capital for the defence of Washington. He was made Brigadier-General by brevet in 1865. He was twice married, his first wife, Mary C. Campbell, dying in 1875. By this union there were ten sons and all but one are living. The dead son was Alexander C. Oliphant, who was Adjutant-General of New Jersey. His second wife survives. She was Miss Beulah A. Oliphant, but of a different family from that of her husband. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his home, 248 West State street.

Dr. Monteflore Levi Maduro of 210 West 107th street died in St. Luke's Hospital on from his home, 248 West State street.

Dr. Montefiore Levi Maduro of 210 West 107th street died in St Luke's Hospital on Saturday as the result of internal injuries received six years ago in a bicycle accident in Central Park. Dr. Maduro was born at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. He was at one time on the house staff of Lebanon Hospital and visiting physician at Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was a member of the American and State Medical associations. He is survived by a wife.

Dr. Oliver Soper of 372 Park street, Upper sociations. He is survived by a wife.

Dr. Oliver Soper of 372 Park street, Upper Montclair, was stricken with paralysis while at breakfast on Saturday after a return from an early professional visit. He died late in the afternoon. He was born in Lodi, Bergen county, N. J., sixty-one years ago. He studied medicine while he was a blacksmith. For thirty years he practised in Lodi. He moved to Montclair in 1892. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Newton and Albert Soper, Col. Picketts Jones, 90 years old, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1831, a Lieutenant in the Texas army of the revolution of 1836, a Captain under Gen. Scott in the Mexican War and a Colonel in the Confederate Army, died on Saturday night at his home in Seguin, Tex.

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MOVE AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP

UNION LABEL AGITATION. New York Unionists Alarmed by the Dual Unions in the Building Trades and the Convention of the Citizens' Al-

UNIONS GOING TO PRESS THE

liance-Appeal to Labor Federation. The labor unions in New York are alarmed ver the coming convention of the Citizens Industrial Alliance which is committed to the open shop and which is to meet in this city on Nov. 29 and 30. The principal business of the convention will be the furthering of the open shop idea. Measures

will also be taken to oppose the proposed national eight hour law. The fact that two strikes ordered to enforce the closed shop ended last week in the adoption of the open shop has decided the New York unions to bring the question of forming an international union labor league before the convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets in San Francisco on Nov. 14. Most of the shop trades all over the country are now working under the open shop system, including the machinists in the shipyards, who lost a strike last year for the closed

shop and had to accept the open shop. At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, Daniel Harris, president of the Union Label League of New York, said it was high time for the unions in all the trades to take some action to offset the spread of the open shop.
"The National Manufacturers' Association

"The National Manufacturers' Association and the so called Citizens' Industrial Aliance," he said, "are creating the machinery for the open shop. They are sending spies to the meetings of the unions to report back what takes place there. The open shop tends to loosen union organization and make it easier to destroy the union. In many of the industries in New York the open shop has already been forced, notably in the case of the machinists, boilermakers, some of the tailoring trades and even among the cigarmakers."

Harris declared that the formation of dual unions by the Building Trades Employers' Association would ultimately en-

ployers' Association would ultimately enin the open shop in the building trades of New York, which were now well or-ganized. He urged that the union label agitation should be carried on nationally

agitation should be carried on nationally in all the trades.

Several delegates said they agreed with Harris and that the movement to start an International Union Label League could not be begun too soon.

The delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor was then instructed to bring the matter before the convention, with the idea of forming a solid fighting body throughout the country in all the trades to oppose the open shop.

Individual unions which have elected delegates to the convention will give them similar instructions. It is proposed that in similar instructions. It is proposed that in shops where the union label cannot be practicably put on manufactured articles a card shall be displayed in the window indicating that the shop is a union institu-tion and that the employees will wear some kind of a union badge. The Central Federated Union turned

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END VIEW

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We've been above having them, since we waterproofed our "Pedestrian" walking shoe so well that we can guarantee it watertight.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 258 Broadway, cor. Warren,

842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We all orders 1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, St. and 54 West 53d St. down a circular sent out by the directors of the People's Symphony Concerts for students and wage earners containing the programme for the season because some one found out that it did not have the union

label on it. The secretary was not allowed to read the letter.
Conductor Franz S. Arens attended the C. F. U. meeting to say something about the concerts, but as the letter was not read

he left the hall without saying anything. GRABBED P. F. BARNUM'S PIN. Because I Wanted It," Explains a Shabby

Highwayman of the Tenderloin. P. F. Barnum, president of a rubber company at 84 Reade street, who lives at 46 East Twenty-first street, was held up yesterday afternoon in front of the Mercantile Building, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-

building, at Fourth avenue and I wenty-third street, by a woman who attempted to steal his \$1,000 pearl and diamond scarf pin. The woman was arrested. The police think she is insane.

Mr. Barnum was on his way home. The woman stepped out from the doorway of the office building and coolly asked him how much he would take for the scarf pin.

Mr. Barnum told her the pin was not for sale.

"Well, I want it, anyway," said the woman so that it did not come out of the tie. Mr. Barnum jumped away and the woman pulled a hatpin from her hat and began to

jah at him.

Persons who were passing stopped to look at what appeared to them to be nordinary street scrap. Policeman Convey ran up and took the hatpin away from the ran up and took the hatpin away from the woman and arrested her.

At the Tenderloin station she said she was Alice Moulton, 30 years old, no home. She was shabbily dressed. She admitted that she had tried to steal Mr. Barnum's scarf pin. When asked why she had done so she said:

scarr pin. When asked why she had done so, she said:
"Because I wanted it."
The woman was locked up charged with attempted highway robbery. In trying to learn something about her, detectives found that she had been loitering in Twentythird street for several hours before she attempted to rob Mr. Barnum.

DIED.

DAVENPORT.-Suddenly, on Oct. 22, 1904, Harry Graham Davenport, aged 40 years.
Services at the funeral chapel, 241 West 23d st.
(Stephen Merritt Embaining Institute and
Frank E. Campbell Building), Monday evening. 8:15 o'clock. Friends invited. London paper.

please copy. PAMMER.-Suddenly, on Friday Oct. 21, 1904, at Tarrytown, N. V., Franz S. Pammer. Funeral from Second Reformed Church, Monday Oct. 24, 1904, at 3 P. M. Interment Sleep. Hollow Cemetery.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,815 cores, modern wonder, Office, 46 W. 34th B. N. Y.